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Abramova M. M.

Grinko I. M.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8948-5686

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"

PECULIARITIES OF MIGRATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND METHODS OF ITS REGULATION

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МІГРАЦІЇ МІЖ УКРАЇНОЮ ТА КРАЇНАМИ ЄВРОПИ І МЕТОДИ ЇЇ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ

The article analyzes the migratory flows of the countries of Europe and Ukraine (2008-2015) and the general tendency of increasing the share of immigrants in Germany and France and the decrease of the number of emigrants and immigrants in Ukraine are singled out. The structure

of emigration and immigration of Ukraine in the countries of departure and entry (with the countries of Europe) in 2008-2016 is shown, where the largest share of immigrants in Ukraine is made up of citizens of the Russian Federation, Moldova and Belarus, and Ukrainians themselves emigrate to the Russian Federation, Germany and Belarus. The main social, political, economic and self-interest reasons of population migration are outlined, among which the following should be noted: education abroad, professional development, favorable employment conditions, low income tax rates, favorable economic and political conditions for doing business, significant state expenditures for promoting science, easy access to information, high standard of living, developed level. The positive and negative consequences of migration to country that exports of imports labor force are highlighted. The methods of regulation of migration in Ukraine are proposed and substantiated. The analysis made it possible to identify the main countries of Europe with which Ukraine has the ability to develop migration relations, from which should be signed Russian Federation, Moldova, Germany and Belarus. The main causes of growing immigration in the largest the countries of Europe are revealed, main from them are: increasing level of life, creating comfortable conditions of work and loyal an open relation to foreign highly skilled workers. The result of the study is a list of methods for regulating migration flows in Ukraine to the European countries, among them: improving the legislative framework of Ukraine, compliance with the content of current legislation and taking into account global changes in the migration legislation of Ukraine and the priorities of the development of Ukraine's relations in the field of international migration and others.

Keywords: migration, methods of regulation, migration processes, emigration, immigration.

У статті проведено аналіз міграційних потоків країн Європи та України починаючи з 2008 року (світової кризи) до 2015 року і виокремлено загальну тенденцію до зростання частки іммігрантів в Німеччині та Франції, і зменшення кількості емігрантів та іммігрантів в Україні. Відображено структуру еміграції та імміграції України за країнам виїзду та в'їзду (з країнами Європи) у 2008-2016 рр, де найбільшу частку іммігрантів в Україні становлять громадяни Російської Федерації, Молдови і Білорусії, а самі українці емігрують до Російської Федерації, Німеччини і Білорусії. Зазначено основні соціальні, політичні, економічні та власного інтересу причини міграції населення, серед яких слід зазначити такі: здобуття освіти за-кордоном, підвищення рівня професійної кваліфікації, вигідні умови працевлаштування, низька ставка оподаткування доходів, вигідні економічні та політичні умови ведення бізнесу, значні витрати держави на сприяння розвитку науки, легкий доступ до інформації, високий рівень життя, розвинений рівень інфраструктури. Виокремлено позитивні та негативні наслідки міграції для країни, як експортера, так і імпортера робочої сили. Запропоновано та обґрунтовано методи регулювання міграції в Україні. Проведений аналіз надав змогу визначити основні країни Європи, з якими Україна має змогу розвивати міграційні відносини, серед яких слід виокремити Російську Федерацію, Молдову, Німеччину та Білорусію. Виявлено основні причини зростаючої імміграції в найбільших країнах Європи, основними з яких є: зростання рівня життя населення, створення сприятливих умов праці та лояльне і відкрите відношення до іноземних висококваліфікованих працівників. Результатом дослідження є сформований перелік методів регулювання міграційних потоків в Україні до країн Європи, серед них: вдосконалення законодавчої бази України, відповідність змістовності законодавства сьогоденню і врахування світових змін у міграційному законодавстві України та пріоритетах розвитку відносин України в сфері міжнародної міграції та інші.

Ключові слова: міграція, методи регулювання, міграційні процеси, еміграція, імміграція.

Introduction. With the development of economic, political, social, trade and financial cooperation between Ukraine and European countries, migration between

them has started to play an important role. The population sees prospects and the absence of significant restrictions on crossing the border between Ukraine and the EU, thus increasing the volume of migration. The main reasons for the migration of the population include: education, qualification development, employment, low tax rates, favorable business conditions, promotion of the country's development of science, informality, standard of living, infrastructure development, political situation in the country, etc. The growth of migration flows between Ukraine and European countries has a great influence on certain aspects of social, political and economic activity of both parties, which makes its analysis necessary.

Ukraine's migration policy requires the formulation of new laws and methods that will take into account the current situation. Migration in Ukraine can be both positive and negative. Among the positive points to be noted are: the reduction of labor market tensions as a result of the reduction of the excess labor force, the growth of foreign exchange transfers of emigrants to Ukraine, after the reintegration the opportunity to invest in emigrants in Ukraine is increasing, after the reintegration Ukrainians are returned by highly skilled workers who can introduce new technologies into the production process. To the negative: the loss of the possibility of self-improvement of the production process as a result of the loss of potential specialists, the reduction of competitiveness in the labor market in Ukraine, the concealment by emigrants of income that, upon arrival in Ukraine, is subject to taxation, a decrease in the number of taxpayers, etc.

Problems of regional migration are devoted to the works of foreign scholars such as C. Gray (Gray, 2013, pp. 128-132), C. Orozko-Alemán and M. Haoekstra (Hoekstra and Orozko-Alemán, 2017, pp. 228-252), D. Haurin (Haurin, 1980, pp. 293-308). The works of such Ukrainian scholars are devoted to migration processes in Ukraine: O. Varetskaya (Varetskaya, 2005, pp. 34-39), S. Vlasjuk (Vlasjuk, 2008, pp. 5-9), V. Kopyka (Kopyka, 2008, p. 352), O. Malinovskaya (Malinovskaya, 2004, p. 171) and others.

Setting objectives. The purpose of the article is to conduct an analysis of migration between Ukraine and European countries and to find methods for its regulation.

Methodology. The methodological basis is the fundamental provisions of migration concepts, scientific papers by leading foreign and domestic scientists on the subject. During the analysis of migration processes, the following methods were used: analysis and synthesis, dialectic, comparative characteristics, scientific abstraction, graphical, tabular.

Research results. Migration processes are the movement of persons in space on the regional, world levels. Migration processes by the nature of the movement are divided into internal and external (emigration and immigration). Depending on the time of migration to: temporary, seasonal and permanent. Recently, the European Union has become a haven for a large number of migrants. It is impossible to estimate the exact value of current migrants in the EU, as a large number of migrants are there illegally. According to the EU statistical office, immigration far exceeds emigration in certain countries. This tendency is reflected in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

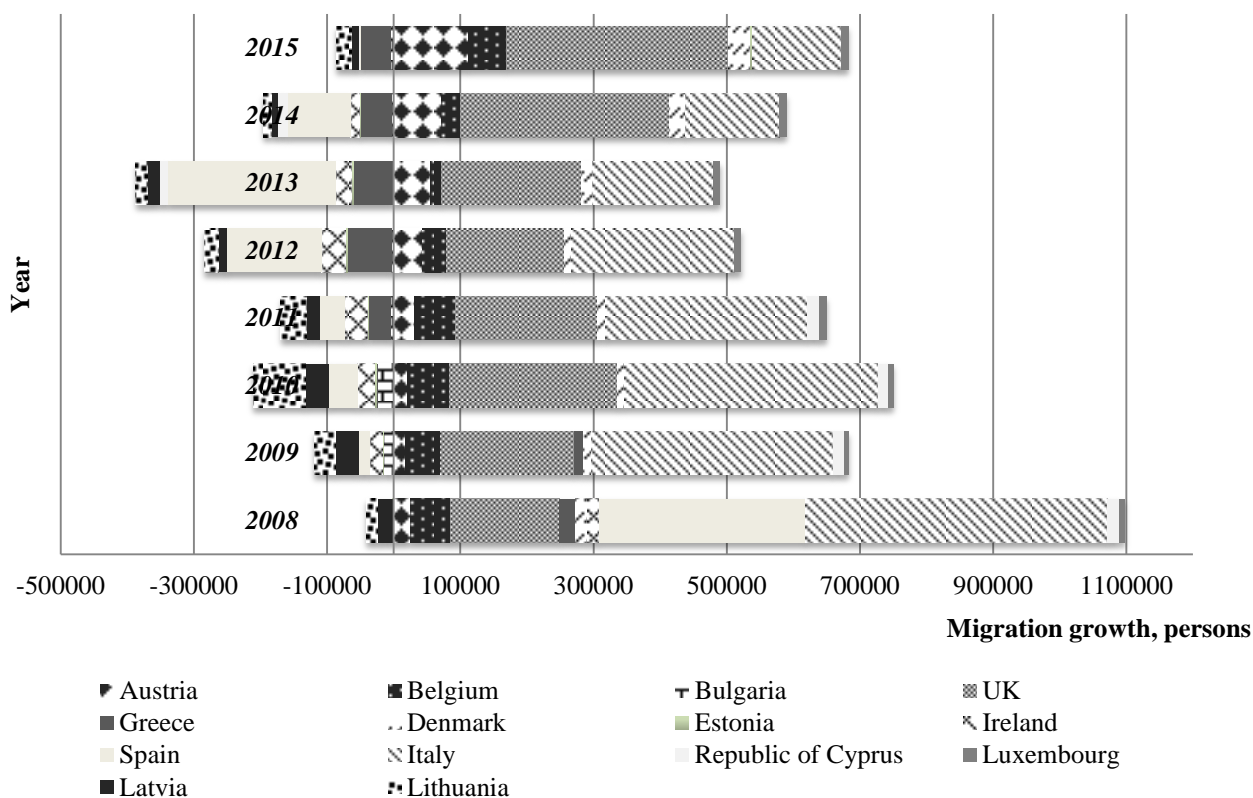


Figure 1 - Migration growth in the EU (2008-2015)

Source: authors representation based on the data retrieved from Statistical Service of the European Union

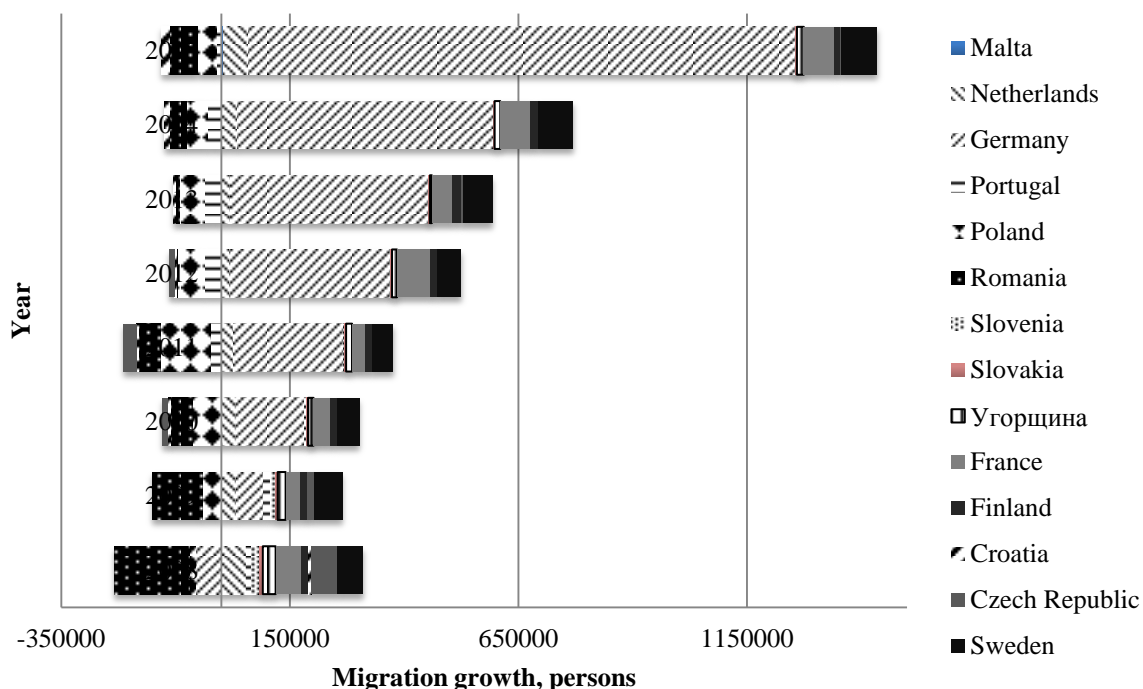


Figure 2 - Migration growth in the EU (2008-2015) Source: authors representation based on the data retrieved from Statistical Service of the European Union

According to Figure 1 of the largest number of officially registered immigrants is in the UK - 631,452 people, and in Italy - 133,123 people in 2016 (Statistical Service of the European Union). Due to the long-term growth of the UK economy, a large number of immigrants from Asia, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania immigrate to it. In Italy, the bulk of immigrants are from Africa, the Balkans, Eastern Europe, Albania and the Arab countries.

In accordance with Figure 2 of the largest officially registered immigrants are in Germany - 1543846 people and in France - 363869 people (Statistical Service of the European Union). The reason for such a large amount of migrants in Germany in 2015 is that the borders for many migrants from Africa, Syria, and other Middle Eastern countries have become open in hopes of obtaining cheap labor in the EU. In France, the large influx of immigrants is due to the fact that the inhabitants of the former French colonies have the right to live in France, to work and to obtain full citizenship. Mostly, immigrants in France are from Africa and the Middle East.

In Ukraine, the situation is different: Ukrainians, on the contrary, are trying to immigrate to European countries to search better living and working conditions. In table 1 showed the external migration between Ukraine and European countries.

Table 1 - Indicators of migration flows between Ukraine and European countries (2008-2016)

Year	Emigrated from Ukraine, peoples	Immigrated to Ukraine, peoples	Emigrated from Ukraine to Europe, peoples	Immigrated from Europe to Ukraine, peoples
2008	22402	37281	22402	24171
2009	19470	32917	19470	21907
2010	14677	30810	14677	20845
2011	14588	31684	14588	21385
2012	14517	76361	14517	26833
2013	22187	54100	22187	23408
2014	21599	42698	21599	21219
2015	21409	30659	21409	14935
2016	6465	14311	6465	14311

Source: authors representation based on the data retrieved from Demographic Yearbook "Population of Ukraine" (The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2016)

According to the table 1, we can conclude that the largest flows of emigration from Ukraine to Europe were in 2008 and in 2013-2015. The main reason is the 2008 crisis, both political and, as a consequence, the economic situation of Ukraine in 2013-2015. Immigrated to Ukraine from Europe more than in 2012, 2008, 2013 and 2009. In general, one of the reasons for migration from Europe is the over-saturation of many countries with migrants.

For the analysis of the number of migrants from European countries in Ukraine, the dynamics of immigrants according to the countries of departure in table 2.

Table 2 - Structure of immigrants arriving from Europe to Ukraine (persons)

Countries / Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Has arrived in Ukraine from European countries, from them:	24171	21907	20845	21385	26833	23408	21219	14935	5589
Austria	27	28	40	36	83	61	38	27	11
Belarus	1101	1248	1098	1203	1814	1531	1050	803	443
Estonia	48	49	56	51	66	64	45	37	25
Spain	57	137	155	205	248	195	194	111	38
Italy	81	132	159	183	392	355	248	229	120
Latvia	122	147	161	168	216	177	125	98	42
Lithuania	118	113	120	128	168	149	88	81	41
Moldova	4471	3771	3728	3516	3970	3254	2677	1585	557
Germany	416	426	453	472	659	465	312	266	144
Poland	112	306	228	258	1 378	788	559	518	215
Countries / Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Russian Federation	17079	14831	13920	14289	16001	14817	14818	10293	3426
Hungary	48	32	55	53	93	143	81	50	51
Czech Republic	50	90	78	66	128	124	98	72	38

Source: authors representation based on the data retrieved from Demographic Yearbook "Population of Ukraine" (The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2016)

Indicators of table 2 indicate that the largest number of immigrants among European countries in Ukraine is from Russia in the amount of 3,426 people in 2016, and the least - from Austria (11 people). The main reason for such an intensive migration is the political and economic situation between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, and the ethnic affinity of peoples. The dynamics of exiled immigrants from Ukraine to European countries is reflected in the table 3.

According to table 3 it can be argued that in 2016, the largest number of Ukrainians officially emigrated to the Russian Federation - 983 people, which is also a consequence of the political situation between Ukraine and Russia. The smallest number of Ukrainians migrated to Estonia - 8 people, and Latvia - 12 people.

Basically, Ukrainians are trying to go to those countries that have high rates of economic development and living standards, respectively. But because of the aggravation of the political situation, Ukraine seeks to leave more and more Ukrainians, even in an illegal way. Therefore, it is necessary to find and improve the methods of regulating migration flows in Ukraine in public administration.

Table 3 - The Structure of Emigrants From Ukraine to European Countries (persons)

Countries / Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Went to European countries, of which:	17407	14966	11314	10173	9766	10594	9411	8874	3027
Austria	58	94	139	158	143	123	154	133	59
Belarus	1305	1024	772	680	548	678	754	679	190
Estonia	17	25	21	32	23	17	25	17	8
Spain	190	307	392	406	379	252	123	115	23
Italy	150	183	193	189	208	196	174	96	60
Latvia	26	20	29	21	40	38	75	38	12
Lithuania	74	56	40	42	53	79	78	90	31
Moldova	566	513	411	359	315	521	672	721	217
Germany	1434	1653	1879	1846	1616	1579	1349	1412	499
Poland	185	210	178	194	241	425	589	439	218
Russian Federation	12439	9845	5934	5144	4920	4 920	3542	2916	983
Hungary	250	198	146	177	276	457	847	1394	399
Czech Republic	444	475	699	434	431	489	235	174	88

Source: authors representation based on the data retrieved from Demographic Yearbook "Population of Ukraine" (The State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2016)

The main methods of regulating migration in Ukraine should be:

- facilitating the process of reintegration of Ukrainian citizens who plan to return voluntarily through the introduction of employment assistance upon arrival in Ukraine, provision of social assistance and legislative protection;
- improvement of Ukraine's legislative framework for external migration that will meet the requirements of the present, by means of annual updating of legislation and the identification of the main areas of Ukraine's migration activity for the current period or the introduction of internationally recognized principles and norms concerning the protection of migrants' rights in the legislation of Ukraine;
- introduction of a stable legal framework for immigration to Ukraine in accordance with the labor market situation, which should clearly specify the rights and obligations of foreigners;
- granting the right to choose the place of residence for immigrants and create free conditions for their movement in the country;
- development of international relations regarding the protection of Ukrainian citizens who are temporarily or permanently residing abroad;
- creation of a more modern, and at the same time, simplified border control to avoid illegal migration;
- creation and development of a unified system of registration of citizens of Ukraine and foreigners who arrived in Ukraine;
- increasing responsibility for illegal migration;

- improvement of the process of issuing and accounting for the services provided for issuing biometric passports, by simplifying the system of obtaining passports through the Internet, terminals, with the help of which customers will retain their own time and organizations will be able to focus on manufactured passports without wasting time for data entry;
- creation of proper conditions for foreign investors to enter Ukraine, by reducing tax rates with foreign capital investment, stimulating enterprises to innovate, etc.;
- providing social and financial assistance to Ukrainians who returned to Ukraine and looking for a place to work.

Conclusions. In order to achieve positive impact of migration processes in Ukraine, the state migration policy should correspond to the problems of the present, renewed annually, taking into account world and regional changes in the economy, politics, finances, etc. Only if all these factors are taken into account - Ukraine's migration situation will be favorable for all its areas of activity.

The scientific novelty of the research is the further development of the scientific and practical principles of conducting an analysis of migration between Ukraine and the countries of Europe and the systematization of the basic methods of migration regulation in Ukraine. This unlike the existing ones, will provide an opportunity to determine the main ways of cooperation between Ukraine and European countries in the field of migration relations, to predict main migration processes, determine the ways of regulating migratory flows between Ukraine and European countries.

The practical significance of the research is that, in a timely analysis of the dynamics of migration flows between Ukraine and European countries, it is possible to avoid the emigration of skilled personnel, youth and scholars. To facilitate the immigration of promising workers from European countries to Ukraine, students (for raising the level of knowledge) and "inflow of brains" for introduction of innovations into production.

Subsequent research will be based on the assessment of structural changes in the processes of labor migration from Ukraine to European countries and optimization of their cooperation in the field of regulation of external migration policy.

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Gerasymchuk Vasyl H.

Doctor of economic sciences, Professor,

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9357-8925

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Politechnic Institute"

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF COUNTRIES ASEAN: ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS

ЕКОНОМІЧНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ КРАЇН АСЕАН: ДОСЯГНЕННЯ, ПРОБЛЕМИ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

The research carried out emphasizes continuously in the global economic system an uncompromising struggle for redistribution of spheres of influence with the use of political, ideological, psychological, military, economic, information and other methods. The basis of international economic integration within the framework of the WTO and changes taking place under the influence of the crisis of the neoliberal model of globalization are considered. The features of the development and implementation of regional trade agreements for the implementation of the policy of selective trade liberalization, in contrast to the effect of protectionist forces in international trade, are being identified, which is a certain obstacle to the development of international economic relations. The development of integration processes in world trade is considered by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations – ASEAN. The main motives and main goals of the countries are set out with the intention of establishing ASEAN (accelerating the economic, social and cultural development of the participating countries on the basis of cooperation and mutual assistance, support and expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation with general and regional international organizations, etc.). A general description of the socio-economic development of the dozens of ASEAN countries has been carried out on a number of criteria. The tendencies of formation and development of economic relations between the individual countries of the mentioned regional intergovernmental organization, as well as in the whole of ASEAN within the framework of the created free trade zone, were revealed. The features of ASEAN cooperation with major trade and economic partners and international economic organizations are determined. Areas of the strengthening of the ASEAN Community – from trade in goods and services to solving social and environmental problems – are being explored. The assessment of the state and prospects of deepening of trade and economic relations between the countries of ASEAN and Ukraine is carried out. It emphasizes the possibilities and necessity to expand mutually beneficial economic relations both in the agro-industrial sphere and in the branches of machine-building, military-technical sphere, investment attraction and implementation of educational programs.